New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1346. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A NEW CATASTROPHE.

BREAKING OF A BRIDGE.

TWO LIVES LOST.

SEVEN PASSENGER WOUNDED.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

THE RUSH.

PARIS GOSSIP.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY FROM ASPINWALL.

Over a Million in Treasure from California.

The United States Mail Steamship *Empire City* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, having on board $1,150,000 treasure and 345 passengers (received from Aspinwall, and not before reported), on Thursday at 4, P. M.

The *Empire City* left Aspinwall at 6 P.M., and arrived at Panama Dec. 8, at 5 o'clock P. M., and sailed at 9 o'clock A. M.

The passengers by the *Empire City* are entered at the Custom House.

The steamer encountered very severe weather during the entire passage, and for the last three days was accompanied a succession of heavy gales from the southward.

The *Empire City* has experienced very boisterous weather during the entire passage, and for the last three days was accompanied a succession of heavy gales from the southward.

The *Empire City* was detained two hours on Sandy Hook, waiting for a pilot.

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Steamship Sales.

The Collins steamship *Arctic* has been sold to Messrs. Thomas Stone, Marshall & Co., for $165,000 (exclusive of her machinery), and will be delivered to them at Liverpool, on Tuesday next, 22d inst. The *Arctic* will be taken off the line, and will be laid up in dock at Liverpool.

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SPANISH AFFAIRS

LATER FROM HAVANA.

AN AMERICAN

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New-York Daily Times Corrupt Publication

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK Daily TIMES is published every day and Sunday, at Three Cents each. Mail Subscription Price, Four Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the Editorial matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Cents a copy.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing selections, is published on Wednesday and Saturday, at Two Cents each. Mail Subscription Price, Two Dollars a year.

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Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Office, No. 113 Nassau-st., care of Publishers.

RAYMOND, CLARKE & CO., Publishers.

The Times is a fair prospect of an organization of our State Legislature to-day—the resolution of Mr. Noxon to elect a Speaker by a majority vote having been adopted yesterday, although while the House adjourned.

In the prospects of an organization in Washington are as regular as ever. The House adjourned again, after the one hundred and eleventh ballot, without any material change in the result. Our Special Telegraphic dispatch indicates a difficulty among the supporters of Mr. Fuller, because he did not declare himself against the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of Slavery.

The Mail steamer *Empire City* arrived yesterday morning, from Aspinwall, with over a million in treasure from California. Her advices from Asia and the South Pacific have been altogether anticipated by the arrival of the troop-ship *St. Louis*, which left Aspinwall six days before. The California dates of the Empire City are no later than those brought by the *Northern Light*, published in yesterday's Times.

During the snow storm of Saturday night, the steamer *Granada*, from Havana on the 8th inst., ran ashore on the West Bank, where she was obliged to discharge her cargo. Her mails and passengers were brought to the City yesterday. The latest news from Havana will be found in our Correspondent's letter, published elsewhere.

The Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday elected Ex-Governor Bigler United States Senator—he receiving 69 votes, the balance scattering.

The Peace Pamphlet.

We published on yesterday a pamphlet on the present position of the European Powers, of a most remarkable character. If not the accredited child, it is certainly the suggestion of the very brain of the French Emperor. Indeed, its substance as the speech delivered at the close of the Exhibition, of which it professes to be but a more ample exposition, almost affix to it the Imperial stamp.

To those who have closely watched the recent current of events in France, it was evident that Louis Napoleon had deemed of late that there was little more to be obtained by this war, and that the hour had sounded for its termination. The position he holds he owes almost wholly to the monied and ecclesiastical classes of France, and they are both largely essential to its continuous retention. To the former, the embarrassed condition of French finance and the daily increasing scarcity of provisions among the working classes, have given reason for much anxiety; and the Rothschilds, and Fould, and Pereires have been untiring in impressing upon Napoleon the danger and inadvisedness of a continuance of war. With the clergy, too, his deference to Austria—the Papal par Power—and deposition to consult its wishes, will make for him a place of high favor.

Then all the objects for which the war was undertaken are for him complete. He, himself, has acquired a high *prestige* among European monarchs for ability, and Sebastopol has fallen before, as the world believes, the French eagles. He has been received at the residence of the European Monarch, second in exclusiveness, and has entertained three sovereigns at the Tuileries, thereby breaking down that barrier of personal reserve, which, in one of his character and antecedents, was the most difficult to be surmounted and most keenly felt. He has reduced the proud enemy of his race and country—England—to the position of a Power second to France both in military stores and political influence. For though England bore the chief brunt of battle and carried off the laurels at Alma, Inkermann and Balaklava, and though by her dogged bravery at the pass or danger—the Redan—the French were enabled to carry the Malakoff, what with the silence imposed as to all French shortcomings and the exaggeration of the smallest British failure or defeat, she has been defrauded out of that place to which her heroic gallantry entitled her, and in the estimation of Europe, ranks second to France. All this accomplished, and the prominent prophecy—"*Sebastopol est prise*"—fulfilled, what remains for Louis Napoleon to gain-glit by further prosecution of the war?

His aim appears now to court the favor of the other powers, and to propose a great Congress of Sovereigns, in which he, of course, as the mover of the idea, will play the leading part, and hold the first place among the Sovereigns of Europe. That the enemy of to-day may be the friend of to-morrow, among nations as among men, is one of the true truisms of the French pamphleteer, of which the present restored relations of England and France and England and Russia afford a pleasing illustration. But we confess we find it more difficult to assimilate the tone of admiring flattery, with which this great head of the Anglo-French Alliance now addresses Russia, with those terms of reprobation and horror, in which that power has been eternally held up, and the world enlisted to execrate her as a barbarian monster.

We think, however, that Louis Napoleon will find it more difficult to carry out this last device than he has counted. If it suits the purposes of his interest and ambition to close the war, it suits the purposes of two quite as plucky, ambitious, reckless of means, and as strong a believer in his own star as even Louis Napoleon, to continue it. To Palmerston peace by such means and on such terms as proposed would be death. No doubt Louis Napoleon relied on the known disposition of Prince Albert and the Queen for peace, and the strength of the coalesced parties in the Legislature, who are ready to accept it on the Austrian terms. But Lord Palmerston knows full well his position. While he maintains that attitude which the pride and passion of England demand, he has the million power at his back, and is just as despotic as Napoleon is in France. The Queen dare not in the present temper of the people refuse to Palmerston full freedom of action. An attempt to enforce the Royal will would gather popular passion around him in murder and angrier surge, and even endanger Victoria's throne. We have consequently seen that notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear on Palmerston, so strong that we are informed on high authority he at one time tendered his resignation, he succeeded in his object, and the Austrian propositions were forwarded to St. Petersburg, with several additions of a character to make their acceptance impossible. We have reason to believe that Louis Napoleon even suggested to Palmerston, as a cunning bait, that by coming to terms with Russia, France and England would have more leisure to discuss with this country what the *Morning Chronicle* terms "its recent insolence," and the Allies might transfer their Eastern fields of glory with advantage to the West.

The state of matters may, in a few words be summed up. Certain propositions, which there is good reason to believe Russia had previously approved of, were submitted by Austria to Louis Napoleon, and being approved of by him were forwarded to London. Palmerston rejected these proposals, and after a pressure which almost led to his resignation, succeeded in adding certain additional provisos, and with these additions the propositions were sent forward apparently with the united concurrence of the Allied Powers. Austria, however, which bound itself, in case of the rejection of the propositions originally suggested, to join the Allied Powers, finds itself relieved by the English imposition of additional provisos from considering them as she would otherwise agreed to do as an ultimatum. The practical value of these propositions depends upon the highest amount of stipulated concessions. It may be assumed that the smaller points are sure to be granted, and the whole question of conciliation turns, upon some points which the more stubborn English belligerent has succeeded in introducing, one of which, viz.: an indemnity in payment, it is scarcely probable Russia will, save as a last alternative, accept. While Louis Napoleon will press such suggestion, we cannot believe that he will abandon the English alliance for an armed despotic alliance in the interest of peace, which would have for its certain consequence an appeal by Palmerston to the nationalities, and Republicans of Europe, and a universal European conflagration.

With respect to this proposed Congress, doubtless it would be popular with European powers, as referring all difficulties not to the people but the Government, who would take care, whatever other objects were left unsecured, that dynastic influences were provided for. But of such diplomatic performances the people entertain a most lively horror. Such conferences of crowned heads are simply conspiracies. The guarantees exchanged are not guarantees for popular Freedom, just Government or social happiness, but for giving stability to crowned impositions and perpetuating, plunder and abuse. To such a Congress we believe neither Lord Palmerston would give, or be permitted if he willed, to give the assent of the British nation.

The Railroad Disaster.

Another serious accident occurred yesterday morning on the Hudson River Railroad, of which the details will be found elsewhere. The bridge over Spuyten Duyvel Creek gave way, while a heavy train was crossing;—two lives were lost, though no passenger was injured. The accident seemed to have been one which no ordinary foresight could prevent. The accumulated ice above the bridge had been driven by the outgoing tide against the piles which supported the draw, until they had been worked out of place, and the bridge was thus deprived of its usual strength. The facts that a very heavy cattle train had crossed in safety but a short time before, and that the flag-man had passed over the track only a few minutes previous, without being able to detect anything out of the way, show that the mischief had been done in such a way as to defy observation.

The first and most natural impulse, in case of Railroad accidents, always is to throw the blame upon the corporation, which is responsible, in the last instance, for everything which occurs upon the road. It is quite proper that this responsibility should always be kept in view, and that the Company should be visited with censure for any neglect or mismanagement which can be traced to it. But accidents will sometimes happen which no foresight on the part of the Company could possibly prevent, and in defence of the regulations, which, if properly observed, would render them impossible.

We published yesterday the verdict of the second Coroner's Jury, in the case of the Poughkeepsie accident. That verdict threw the whole responsibility upon the Company, the Engineer of the second train, and the flag-man employed on the Road, Camp, the Conductor of the second train, is relieved from blame by the plea that there is "*no rule of the Road* requiring him to wait ten minutes before starting after another train." There is a rule requiring every preceding train to be at least ten minutes out *of the way* of the one following;—and the Superintendent of the Road stated, in giving his testimony, that this rule had always been understood to imply, that a second train must wait ten minutes after the first had started. It is very clear that Mr. Camp did not obey this rule;—and, unless we have been misinformed, the Engineer only obeyed his directions in running the train as

The Irish Emmet Invasion Association.

The world had for some weeks been wondering what was the signification of those awful letters "E. M. A." whose shadow hung upon the wall wherever half a dozen Irishmen were assembled together. Various have been the surmises, but on Friday night curiosity was set to rest. The title of this new Irish organization is the "Emmet Monument Association," the object to which the funds contributed by its credulous members are to be applied is, of course, not very distinctly stated. Indeed, the rumors on this head not being of a very definite character, we prefer, with that confidence in such societies which experience imparts, to withhold them, and to believe that the contributions will be faithfully returned, should the invasion armada not set out. One might suppose that the declared object of this Association, viz.: to write an inscription on the grave of Emmet, might be accomplished very simply, by the dispatch to Ireland, at a small expense, of a tombstone engraver and any Hibernian poet who might happen to be disengaged. But this, it appears, would not satisfy the exuberant Irish imagination. The inscription must be of an unusual magnificence and written in English blood. "Nothing less," to use the eloquent language of the orator of the night, "would satisfy Celtic vengeance."

Notwithstanding the modesty of the intimated object, we confess we waited with the expectation of hearing something of the terrible Irish invasion which has roused that anger of the London *Times*, struck terror into Downing-street, and set the hairs of so many old ladies around Cork and Dublin on end. But we were doomed to a most woeful disappointment.

It is told of Lord Stowell, a brother of the celebrated Lord Eldon, that being one day about to enter a show in which was announced the exhibition of "a new boa constrictor," the money-taker at the door relented at the sight of so good a customer, who had for years made a practice of visiting every exhibition of the kind in London, and refusing his money, exclaimed, "Ah, my Lord, it is only the old say serpent." Having been a long while accustomed to Irish gatherings, like that of Friday night, we find it, too, was only the "auld say serpent" over again,—one Irishman abusing and reviling another. So has it ever been from the time the first Irish Chieftain offered the Island to Agricola. It was the perpetual intestine discord of which we see daily in this country the spawn, that created that weakness which made Ireland in her earliest history a prey to Danish pirates. So struck with it was Voltaire, that he used to exclaim that Ireland was conquered by one English Baron. "It may be said," he writes, "that they hated each other more than the common enemy." This same spirit, to pass over the continuous example of history, and come to our own times, it was, which fired Old and Young Ireland with such mutual hatred, and which, at this moment, tips with gall the tongue and pen of the gentleman of the "Emmet Invasion Society," and the opposition "Irish Emigrant Aid Association," which recently held their Convention at the Astor House. It would be refreshing to neither our readers nor ourselves to recapitulate the racy vituperation of expression with which Colonel Dohenty denounced Messrs. McClenahan, Smith, and various other of his countrymen, who will doubtless, at the first opportunity, return the compliment in corresponding force of diction. As that polished Hibernian, Sir Lucius O'Trigger, remarked, "It is a mighty pretty quarrel as it stands, and explanation will only spoil it." We do not wish further to interfere than to recommend England, as she appears entirely to be forgotten by the combatants in this conflict, to forget them; and to the Irish people we would commend, as the Emigrant Aid Association pronounces the Emmet Monument Association a swindle, and the E. M. A.'s retort in the same strain, to take the opinion of both, and, after the example of John Mitchell, in his unusually circumspect letter, while believing both Brutus and Cassius honorable men, have nothing to do with either.

One would have thought after the many absurdities and mishaps into which the chase has led them, that Irishmen would have learned, by bitter experience, the folly of pursuing what is, at best, but a splendid phantom. By such exploits as those in which they have recently figured, they not only cover themselves with ridicule, which of course is perfectly optional, but reflect a portion of the disgrace on many of our Irish born citizens who wholly disapprove of these proceedings, and who, by their high character and commercial and professional success, are not only an ornament to this country, but confer the best and only true lustre on that which they have left.

As an example of the strange diversity of opinions and feelings among the Irish in America, and the utter hopelessness of their ever accomplishing anything by a concerted movement, we will add an extract from a letter written by an Irishman in this country, a Mr. Peyton Skipwell, which we find in the London *Times*:

"I often wish to God the Irish would not come here. The prisons are black with them, and the alms-houses crowded with idle men and women. Some few, of course, of these are emigrants here, as in Ireland, and it is twice as hard to get relief from

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Defection of Southern Know-Nothing Members.

Prospect of a "Beautiful Quarrel."

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The Southern Know-Nothing men are in trouble, because he did not, on Saturday, take decided ground against the power of Congress to legislate on Slavery, as did Fuller. Poor Know-Nothing men lost him to-day—consequently, facing a general breaking up, the Know-Nothings adjourned and called a caucus, which is now in session. If they do not abandon Know-Nothingism or resolve to adopt the plurality rule immediately, the impression is that a fierce intestine quarrel will occur, among themselves.

LATER.

Quarter before, Eleven.—The Democratic Caucus has just adjourned. There were fifty members present, and it was agreed to keep the proceedings secret. I heard, however, that they had a stormy and excited discussion of platforms, principles, Slavery, and so forth. A proposition for the adoption of the plurality rule was made, but not entertained. It was received, however, to stand by Mr. Noxon with his platform—agreeable or disagreeable—and let the Southern Democrats bolt if they choose.

There are many symptoms of a disorganization of the Democrats on the slavery question. Several gentlemen abandoned the Caucus to-night before the voting commenced. Music is anticipated. S.

Important Rumor in Regard to Central American Affairs—The Difficulty between Messrs. Barbadoes and Kennedy.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 14.

It is reported here, with an air of truth, that England, rather than engage in a war with the United States on the Central American question, will recede from her assumed protectorate over the Bay Islands and the Mosquito Kingdom. It was incorrectly reported here that the last dispatches sent to England were through Mr. Crampton. If any have been sent recently, they went through the regular channel.

Dispatches by the Canada indicate nothing of particular importance.

The difficulty between Messrs. Barbadoes and Kennedy, mentioned in the report of the proceedings in the House on Saturday, has been amicably adjusted by mutual explanations.

A Democratic Caucus was held at the Capitol to-night. Several members manifested a disposition to break from the platform, but this was promptly and vigorously opposed by many speakers. One who was present says never before has such determination been manifested to stand by Mr. Richardson and the platform.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Monday, Jan. 14.

The Senate merely held a formal meeting and adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 14.

Mr. Trafton corrected a mistake into which Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, had inadvertently fallen on Saturday, in stating that there was no copy of the Bible in the Congressional Library. On the contrary, there are many editions of that Holy book there.

The House then resumed voting for a Speaker, with the following result:

SEVENTH AND SEVEN HUNDRED BALLOT.			
Banks	95	Pennington	7
Richardson	64	Scattering	9
Fuller	39		

Necessary for a choice, 108. Adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 14.

No. 25. United States, use of James Mackay et al. vs. Richard S. Ogle. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, for the District of Columbia, with costs.

No. 23. James M. Cooper vs. Enoch C. Roberts. Argument concluded by Mr. Vinton for plaintiff.

No. 30. Schooner *Freeman*, etc., Charles Hickox, claimant, vs. Alvah Buckingham, et al. Argument commenced by Mr. Haven for appellant.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Monday, Jan. 14.

The Senate convened at 7½ o'clock this evening, but adjourned for want of a quorum.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Monday, Jan. 14.

Mr. Foot's resolution to elect by plurality was called up, and a long debate ensued. The Democrats opposed its passage, and offered various counter propositions and amendments, all of which were rejected, and finally, after an unsuccessful attempt to adjourn, the resolution was adopted under the order of the previous question, at 3½ P. M.

The resolution declares that on Tuesday morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal, the House shall proceed to vote three times for Speaker, and that the person receiving the largest number of votes on the third ballot shall be the Speaker of the House.

The Ayes and Nays on the adoption of the resolution was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Abbott, Alger, T. D. Bailey, Barnes, Barnes, Barry, Brevoort, Buckley, Burklin, Burns, Case, J. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Close, Crocker, Dennison, Dodge, Dorsey, Dimock, Dolan, G. A. Dudley, Duganne, Evans, Floyd, Foot, Gage, Gould, Gray, Green, Grant, Hakes, Hinman, Haxton, Hobbs, Hoyt, Hunt, Ingalls, D. S. Hyde, H. H. Hyde, Jenkins, John, Judson, Kiser, Kinney, Mc-Lavin, Longstreet, Lovett, Mayer, Male, Maltbie, Malloy, Manley, Massey, Mead, C. W. Mills, Morgan, Northrup, Odell, Paine, Parker, Peck, Powers, Prendergast, Prescott, Reed, Robinson, Rose, Schoonmaker, Scott, Simon R. Smith, W. S. Smith, Southwick, Stow, Schenck, Squire, Thomas, Tracy, Van Dyck, Van Horne, Van Wyck, Wells, Whitcomb, E. S. Wood, J. Wood—82.

Noes—Messrs. Acebon, B. Bailey, Brahmer, Brady, J. B. Clark, Curtis, Dawson, Dixon, Glover, Goodrich, Howe, Miller, A. J. Mills, Reeves, Roby, White, Whitlock, Whitbeck, Woods—18.

Caucuses of the Americans and Republicans.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 14—P. M.

Caucuses were held to-night by the Americans and Republicans. The proceedings were kept secret. The Democrats called a meeting, but did not get together. It is currently reported that a sufficient number of Republican votes will be given to elect Barry, (Democrat,) and that the Democrats will support Sherman (Republican) for Clerk.

Election of United States Senator by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Monday, Jan. 14.

Ex-Governor Bigler was to-day elected United States Senator—receiving 69 votes. The balance scattering.

The Reading Railroad.

Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 14.

The total receipts of the Reading Railroad, as per the annual report of the Treasurer of the Company, have been $4,321,792, which, after deductions of interest, expenses, &c., leaves a dividend fund of $1,949,495. The declared semi-annual dividend is four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, payable in cash, clear of State tax; also a dividend in common stock on preferred and common stock of four per cent., payable the 4th of February. The floating debt of the Company is about $1,000,000. The dividends declared for the past year are 8 per cent in cash and 4 in stock, equal to about 11¾ per cent. cash. The stock dividend issue, if carried the whole to issue, will add about 2,500 shares to the present capital of the Company. John Tucker was reelected President. All the other officers of the Company were also reelected.

In the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad Company it is reported Messrs. the Commissioners' candidates have been chosen President over Pearce, the present President.

New-York Daily Times, Tuesday, January 15, 1856.

Destructive Fire at Norfolk.

Norfolk, Monday, Jan. 14.

The store on Main-street occupied by Mr. Byrne, dealer in Boots and Shoes, and Messrs. Peace & Austin, Boots and Shoes, together with the store adjoining, occupied by Messrs. Hatvin, Grant & Co., wholesale grocers, were consumed by fire this morning.

The Byrne loss is about $30,000; loss of Messrs. Peace & Austin, $20,000; the loss of Messrs. Hatvin, Grant & Co., in the vicinity, was destroyed to the extent of about $5,000.

The La Grange Opera Troupe in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 14.

The La Grange Opera Troupe made their début here to-night in "Il Trovatore" this evening. There was an immense and fashionable audience, and the opera was unexceptionable in its execution.

The Steamer Hendrick Hudson Ashore.

Rockland, Monday, Jan. 14.

We have no mail south of Wednesday night. Our harbor was opened to-day, and steamboats have been made to proceed, if possible, the following night.

The Weather in the East—The Case of Messrs. Cohnen and Bellows.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 14.

At Halifax there was a heavy snow storm last night, and it is raining to-day. The same is the case at Sackville and St. John, N. B.

The morning Express train, from New-York, had not proceeded over five miles up to noon to-day. The track is covered with ice.

The Fall River steamboat has arrived here at one o'clock this P. M. The storm on Saturday and Sunday night in the Sound, is stated to have been the most severe experienced in many years.

The morning Express train from New-York via New-Haven arrived at 3 o'clock this evening.

The Grand Jury have indicted Spear, Cohnen and Dalrymple for manslaughter in causing the death of young Sprague.

Weather at the South.

Columbia, S. C., Monday, Jan. 14, 1856.

Another severe storm of sleet and snow commenced here on Friday, and lasted through Saturday. The telegraph lines are greatly damaged. The weather continues cold.

The Steamer Spaulding, &c.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 14.

The New-York train left Providence, this yesterday morning, arrived here this morning at 4 o'clock. No other train had then arrived at 11 o'clock, from New-York. The Worcester put into New-Haven on Saturday night. Passengers supposed the steam on the Sound on Saturday night to have been tremendous. It is said the Warwick boat did not leave New-York. The snow which fell on Saturday night is badly frozen, and the Railroads are almost impassable. It is snowing here steadily again this morning.

Snow Storm in the West.

Buffalo, Monday, Jan. 14.

A violent snow storm has raged here since last Saturday night, and still continues. The snow now lies at an average depth of about two feet, on the level. The roads, so far as heard from, are impassable.

Cleveland, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 14.

Snow to the depth of twelve inches has fallen here since Saturday night. The railroads are yet in working order.

Marine Disasters.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 14.

The vessel reported ashore on Fenen Bar is the ship Iona, of New-York, from Liverpool for Boston. She got ashore yesterday morning on the Bar. Her masts were cut away when she went ashore on Winthrop Bar, between Point Shirley and the Cooper Works. She lays worse on and must be got off by steam.

Norfolk, Monday, Jan. 14.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York for Havana and New-Orleans, put in with the bark *Adele*, of Boston, severely injured from Norfolk in distress and towed her into this port last night. The *Black Warrior* left again on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Havana.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 14.

The schooner *Northern Lights* and Cargo for Boston, went ashore yesterday two miles north of Minnots Light, and will prove a total loss. The crew were saved.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOSTETTER—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS correct the appetite, impart tone to the system, force of the bile and all impurities resulting from the bowels, give an strength of body and vigor of mind. For dyspepsia and dyspeptic symptoms, there are the remedy of the afflicted. In all cases of dizziness, disturbance, prostration, great fatigue and general nervousness, it is surprising how soon the patient finds relief. We fearlessly and submit to be without HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. They require no spirits. Sold in full quart bottles by hotels, grocers, druggists, &c. BARNES & PARE, No. 304 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Medicine and Native Wine Depot.

LINEN DAMASKS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—H. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 258 Grand-st., are now offering an extensive assortment of Irish Linens, Linen Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Pillow and Sheeting Linens, Huckabacks, Flannels, Table Quilts, and every description of housekeeping goods, at a reduction of 20 per cent. Hotel and Steamboats will find the greatest inducements ever offered, at the above place.

PARE'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.—A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption. It is impossible to take a cough, cure, and scale but $1. No person can afford to be without this article. BARNES & PARE, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., Dealers in all genuine Family Medicines.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—We notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of referees, seven valuable three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive, Bleecker-st., near Sixth-av.; also, the three-story brick dwelling, No. 9 Bleecker-st., between Sixth and Seventh-avs.; also, the three-story brick dwelling, No. 11 Bleecker-st.; 6 lots on Lexington-av., with and 100 ft.; and 6 valuable building lots on Fifth-av., with and 100 ft.; and 6 valuable building lots on Fifth-av., with and 100 ft.; and 6 valuable building lots on Fifth

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS, FURTRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

FANCY GOODS AND HOSIERY.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS.

BRITANNIA C. ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

LADIES' WARE.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

BOARDING.

INSTRUCTION.

DANCING.

LOST AND FOUND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

INSURANCE.

BANK NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS.

RAILROADS.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BOUNTY LANDS.

IOWA LAND OFFICE—DANIEL G. TAYLOR
(Late Land Agent, Iowa City, Iowa,)
Will attend to locating Warrants, Selecting Lands, &c. Lands
bought and sold on commission. Office at the Land Office,
C. SMITH & SON, No. 10 Chatham-st.

STEAM POWER PRESS.—In this and two
rooms, in a new building, 37 feet deep, adjoining
D. DOWITT, No. 61 Beekman-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS—SCRIP AND SOLDIERS' LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD—
Land Warrants located in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Florida.
Apply to
E. K. COLLINS, No. 49 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
I will pay the highest cash price for Land Warrants.
Apply to
E. K. COLLINS, No. 49 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—Issued
and procured for persons intending to travel abroad, on application at the office
of G. MANNING TAINTOR, No. 46 Pine-st., N. York.

For further information please address as above, or to
Messrs. Baldwin & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.; H. HENRY
BAYARD, Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. N. & G. TAYLER & Co., Bankers, London, Eng.
Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., Bankers, New-York.
Messrs. MUNROE & BARING, Bankers, Paris.
Messrs. HOPE & CO., Bankers, Amsterdam.
Messrs. ALEXANDER BARING & Co., Bankers, London.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & CO., Bankers, Paris.
Messrs. M. DE ROTHSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & CO., Bankers, Liverpool.
Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & CO., Bankers, Boston.
Messrs. ALEXANDER BARING & Co., Bankers, London.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & CO., Bankers, Paris.
Messrs. M. DE ROTHSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & CO., Bankers, Liverpool.
Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & CO., Bankers, Boston.

TO LET.
HOUSES FOR RENT.—The large three-story and basement
brick house No. 27 8th-av., in perfect order,
with modern improvements and the use of gas fixtures,
&c. Apply to STILLMAN, HYDE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSES & C., WANTED.
HOUSE WANTED.—A small house, or part of a
house with a basement story, in a small family.
The house must have an abundant supply of pure water, and
be in a healthy location. Address, with particulars, stating
terms, &c., "A. B. C.," box No. 2,000 Post-Office.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Brokers, &c., No. 2 Nassau-st.
Will attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages, Collection of Rents, &c.
JOHN M. CHURCH, No. 48 Wall-st., Banker.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSE.—
For sale or to let, a first-class dwelling house, with all the modern conveniences, situated in Lexington-av., between 29th and 30th-sts. Apply at No. 11 LEXINGTON-AV.

TO LET.
A GOOD ESTABLISHED BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, with a large and valuable trade, to let, with or without the fixtures. Apply at No. 2 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO LET.—FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—No. 16 Wall-st., corner of William-st. Apply to
JOHN C. FIELD, No. 76 William-st.

TO LEASE.—FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—No. 16 Wall-st., corner of William-st. Apply to
JOHN C. FIELD, No. 76 William-st.

TO LET.—The new and elegant three-story brick dwelling house No. 2 Bond-st., with all the modern conveniences, and in perfect order. Apply to
E. D. MORGAN & CO., No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—The

COAL.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[Supplementary Remarks.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 14, 1856.

Money Circulation for Confidence.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to the Collectors of the Customs, directing them to receive the Treasury notes authorized by the late act of Congress, in payment of duties on imports. This is a wise measure, and will be productive of much good. The Secretary has the power to issue Treasury notes to the amount of $20,000,000, and he has determined to issue them in such sums as will be most convenient for the business community. The notes will be issued in sums of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $20,000. They will be receivable for duties on imports, and will be redeemed in coin at the Treasury, on presentation, after the 1st of July, 1857. They will bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, from the date of issue to the date of redemption. The interest will be paid on the redemption of the notes. The notes will be issued to the Collectors of the Customs, in such sums as they may require, and will be paid out by them in payment of duties. The Collectors will receive them in payment of duties, and will return them to the Treasury, to be cancelled, as fast as they receive them. The notes will be issued in exchange for coin, and will be redeemed in coin. They will be receivable for duties on imports, and will be redeemed in coin. They